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importance of the version as an early witness to the text of the gospels is in any case great. A useful feature of the book is the list of the chief variants between the text of the three codices and the text of Westcott and Hort. As these are presented in Greek, they will be available to scholars who do not use Syriac, and anyone may thus form a judgment as to the character of the text. The editors remark (p. lv) upon a singular colophon after John 8:2, which they render Ἐτελειώθη τὸ εὐαγγέλιον Ἰωάννου (A B) ἐλληνιστὶ ἐν Ἐφέσῳ: (C) βοηθεία τοῦ Χριστοῦ instead of ἐλληνιστῇ ἐν Ἐφέσῳ. The following verses 8:3-11 are missing in both B and C, the codices found at Sinai. This is suggestive. The explanation of Professor Harris (p. xv) would perhaps be adequate if the colophon stood after 8:11. As it is, students of that fugitive pericope have here a new series of complications to reckon with.

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HORAE SYNOPTICAE: Contributions to the Study of the Synoptic Problem. By REV. SIR JOHN C. HAWKINS, Bart., M.A. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press; London and New York: Frowde, 1899. Pp. xvi + 183. 7s. 6d.

THIS volume is an aggregation of material, largely of a statistical character, for the study of the synoptic problem, rather than an attempt at the solution of the problem itself. The book falls into three parts: Part I, "Words and Phrases Characteristic of Each of the Synoptic Gospels;" Part II, "Indications of Sources;" Part III, "Further Statistics and Observations Bearing on the Origin and Composition of Each Gospel." The tables in Part I bring into relation to one another facts the value of which is likely to be overlooked in a paragraph-by-paragraph, word-by-word comparison of the gospels, and while in themselves they do not prove, perhaps scarcely suggest, any theory of the relation of the gospels, yet as supplementary to other study they are decidedly helpful. In Part II the lists of "Identities in Language," "Words Differently Applied," "Transpositions and Doublets," are each of value, but present facts less likely to be overlooked in the continuous study of the text in parallelism than those set forth in Part I. Section v of Part II, treating of the logia of Matthew as a probable source, contains, as the author says, "a speculative element . . . absent from the previous tables," and adds, in our judgment, but little to the value of the book. Part III deals in a less statistical way with the characteristics and peculiarities

of each of the three gospels separately, beginning with Mark. Respecting this gospel the writer says in closing: "On the whole it seems to me that such an examination of the Marcan peculiarities as has now been attempted supplies results which are largely in favor of the view that the Petrine source used by the two later synoptists was not an *Ur-Marcus*, but St. Mark's gospel almost as we have it now. Almost, but not quite." The section on Matthew in this part treats of the quotations, the shortening of narratives, signs of compilation, traces of numerical arrangement, transference and repetition of formulas, and is perhaps the most significant and valuable portion of the whole book. Whether the facts point, as the author suggests, to oral processes of preservation and transmission, or rather to freedom of editorial handling of sources, is a question to be considered. The section on Luke deals with the resemblances and differences between Luke and Acts, especially between Luke and the we-sections of Acts, and shows that the argument from vocabulary is decidedly in favor of identity of authorship for the gospel and the Acts, most especially for the gospel and the we-sections. Appendix B contains a most careful and instructive study of the "Alterations and Small Additions in Which Matthew and Luke Agree against Mark." The book as a whole is a most painstaking and valuable piece of work—valuable, however, not as an introduction to the synoptic problem, but as a collection of material and studies for one who has already worked his way well into the heart of the problem.

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DES APOSTELS PAULUS UEBERLIEFERUNG VON DER EINSETZUNG  
DES HEILIGEN ABENDMAHLES (1 Kor. 11:23 f.). Nach  
ihrem litterarischen und biblisch-theologischen Verhältnis  
zu den synoptischen Berichten. Von AD. LICHTENSTEIN.  
Berlin: Verlag von Martin Warneck, 1899. Pp. iii + 68.  
M. 1.50.

THIS is one of the numerous and fast multiplying brochures stimulated into existence by the researches of Jülicher and Spitta on the origin of the Lord's Supper. The author takes the ground that as a religious institution the Lord's Supper must be interpreted through the religious consciousness. Purely scientific analysis can never succeed in fathoming the full depth of its meaning. Only the heart enlightened by the spirit of the Son of God can do that. Nevertheless every spiritual